

## THE DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.  
P. A. HEATH, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,  
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.  
J. B. BROWN, Correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00  
One year, with Sunday.....14.00  
Six months, without Sunday.....7.00  
Six months, with Sunday.....8.00  
Three months, without Sunday.....3.50  
Three months, with Sunday.....4.00  
One month, without Sunday.....1.00  
One month, with Sunday.....1.20

Per year, reduced rates to clubs.....\$1.00

Reduced rates to clubs.....\$1.00

Subscriptions with any of our numerous agents, or  
sent direct to the  
THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 440  
Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard  
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gile House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster  
avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner  
Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot  
and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt  
House.

Telephone Calls.  
Business Office.....239; Editorial Rooms.....242

The most pathetic feature of the campaign

thus far is Democratic papers trying to extract

comfort from the Maine election.

The bushwhackers' attack on General

Hovey's military record is characteristic.

They always preferred an attack in the rear.

Democratic papers in this State should be

careful how they provoke a comparison of

military records between Hovey and Matson.

GENERAL SHERMAN asks if Colonel Matson

served in the late war, and if so, where? No-

body has found it necessary to ask that ques-

tion about General Hovey.

Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, spent yes-

terday in the city, accompanied by fifteen

members of his military staff, of whom eight

had but one arm, six but one leg, and one was

shot through the head. Their scattered

limbs were left on various battle-fields of the

war.

GENERAL GROSVENOR, who stumped the

State of Maine, says the people didn't want to

hear about the fisheries question, retaliation,

or the late war; but they would listen for

hours to a discussion of the tariff. The result

shows they pondered the question to some

purpose.

Four years ago the mugwumps argued that

the only way to break the solid South was to

elect Grover Cleveland, thus showing North-

ern tolerance, to encourage an abandonment

of the Southern shotgun methods. The South

is still solid, but the mugwumps are saying

very little about it this year.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY's amiability has

evidently not been destroyed by his disap-

pointment at Chicago. Like Mr. Blaine, John

Sherman, General Alger, Mr. Allison and the

rest, he is going into the campaign with en-

ergy and earnestness, and will know no rest

until Harrison is elected in November.

The number of farmers all over the country

who are declaring their opposition to

Clevelandism and free-trade, upsets two Dem-

ocratic theories—one that farmers are dissat-

isfied with the protective system, and the

other that it is easy to pull the wool over

their eyes. Farmers are too wary to fall into

Mr. Mills' trap this year.

THE Sullivan Union is naughty enough to

print the following extracts from the files of

the Sullivan Democrat during the war. It is

hardly necessary to say that the latter is now

supporting Cleveland. The extract, in the

form of a catechism, is as follows:

"What is an army?"

"A protest-guard to arrest 'white men and

set negroes free."

"What is the meaning of coining money?"

"Printing green paper."

"What is the meaning of the word Liberty?"

"An incantation in a vermin-infested battle."

"What was also Lincoln by trade?"

"A rail-splitter."

"What is he now?"

"A Union-splitter."

"Who is he now?"

"A prophet in the temple of black dragons,

and a savior in the government whisky dis-

tillery."

SOME of the Journal's readers are not

pleased because General Fisk has been invited

by the State Board of Agriculture to deliver

an address at the State fair-grounds next

Thursday. There is no cause for good Repub-

licans to be anxious over this, but they

should rather rejoice. General Fisk stumped

Vermont and Maine, and brought big audi-

ences to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

They went away, however, and voted the Re-

publican ticket, as the returns so gratifyingly

show. The result will be the same in Indi-

ana. It may be added, in this connection,

that no blame should attach to the State

board. They invited the Prohibition candi-

diate with the same noble object they would

have had in bringing a two-headed woman or

any other "attraction" to the grounds, nam-

ely, to draw a crowd. Fisk will have his

crowd, and Harrison will get the votes.

MR. HOARD, Republican candidate for Gov-

ernor in Wisconsin, is an extensive dairy

farmer, and does not object to the sobriquet

surplus." The people are beginning to see

that the administration has been trying to

make fools of them on this surplus question.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE?

One of the avenues by which the Democracy

are trying to escape the logical results of their

free-trade policy in declaring that there is no

such thing as absolute free trade, is that a large

part of the government revenue must always

be collected by customs duties, etc. For a

cowardly evasion of the issue this is about on

a par with the 7 per cent. reduction theory.

The real issue is not between schedules, but

between principles. It is anti-protection

against protection, and in this sense anti-pro-

tection means free trade. We freely admit

that the free-traders do not aim at the aboli-

tion of custom houses or the entire repeal of

customs duties, but they do aim at the aboli-

tion of protection and the repeal of all duties

designed to discriminate in favor of American

industries as against foreign. The apparently

frank admission of Democrats that a large

part of the government revenue must always

be collected by duties on imports, amounts to

nothing. That means a tariff for revenue only,

which is but another name for anti-protection.

Professor Sumner, an advanced free-trader,

gives the following definition of free trade:

"The term free trade, although much dis-

cussed, is seldom defined. It does not mean

the abolition of custom houses. Nor does it

mean the substitution of direct for indirect

taxation, as a few American disciples of the

school have supposed. It means such an ad-

justment of taxes on imports as will cause no

diversion of capital from any channel into

that it would otherwise flow into any chan-

nel opened or favored by the legislation which

enacts the customs. A country may collect

its entire revenue by duties on imports and

yet be an entirely free-trade country, so long

as it does not lay those duties in such a way

as to lead any one to undertake any employ-

ment or make any investment he would avoid

in the absence of such duties; thus, the cus-

tom duties levied by England, with a very

few exceptions, are not inconsistent with her

profession of being a country which believes

in free trade."

This is from a free-trade oracle. There is

no pretense here that free trade means an

abolition of custom-houses or of customs duties.

It is simply the absence of protection, as cold

is the absence of heat, or darkness of light.

A system of customs duties levied in dis-

regard of protection is free trade. The essential

idea is that no one must be induced "to un-

dertake any employment or make any invest-

ment he would avoid in the absence of such

duties." In other words, there must be no

protection or encouragement to home industry.

This is free trade, and it is the position of the

Democratic party.

THE OPPOSITION TO HILL.

Two weeks ago the Brooklyn Eagle, one

of the leading straight-out Democratic papers

of New York, in considering the renomination

of Governor Hill, was frank enough to

acknowledge the opposition to him, and stated

his case as follows:

"The independent Republicans of the State

will be against Governor Hill if he be renom-

inated.

"The Produce Exchanges of New York, Buf-

falo, and every town on the river or Erie

canal between those points will labor against

him, because of his signature to the grain-

elevator bill.

"The labor partisans of Henry George will

be unfavorable to him, because of his veto of

the hot-reform bill.

"The Democrats who are opposed to the

omnipotence of the saloon in politics will be

inimical to him because of his two vetoes of

the high-license bill, the second bill having

been framed expressly to meet the objections

he urged against the first.

"The Brooklyn voters who resent the Gov-

ernor's veto of the measure to enable the

people to grapple with the Electric-light Trust

here will refuse him their ballots.

"In Kings county the voters who are

shocked at the abuse of the supervisors in St.

John's case, and who are opposed to the Gov-

ernor's veto of the bill to abolish them, will

withhold from him their suffrage.

"In Gravesend the 2,000 partisans of John

Y. McKean will take care to mass as a unit

against him.

"On the top of these disaffectionists should

be piled the unknown number of voters

throughout the State who believe there is

something grossly rotten about the aqueduct,

and that the Governor's bed-fellows are in up

to their chins."

The Eagle explains away these objections

to its own satisfaction, and will support him;

but there is reason to believe that its cham-

pionship will not win over the disaffected

ones whom it names. It is hardly possible

that the strong opposition will be overcome.

The honest citizens of New York are too

firmly convinced that David B. Hill is a "bad

egg" to accept of hand-assertions of his sound-

ness at this late day. With an opponent like

Warner Miller, whom they can accept with-

out hesitation, his chances are not promising,

even though he have the enthusiastic support

of the powerful party to stand by Cleve-

land, Mr. Hill can be safely left to see that

the President does not win where he fails.

Altogether, the situation in New York is

highly satisfactory to Republicans.

MR. BYNUM AND 5 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

The member of Congress from this district,

Mr. Bynum, has, in public speeches, within

the past few days, stated that the Mills bill,

which passed the House, reduces the tariff

duty an average of only about 5 per cent.

Mr. Bynum was a member of the committee

which had the Mills bill in charge many

months, and joined in the report of the com-

mittee in favor of it. He helped to frame

that bill, and, of course, knows what it pro-

poses to do. Here are the chief items in the

schedules attached to the official copy of the

bill respecting the reductions of duty, etc.:

Duty paid on imported articles in

1887.....\$211,813,632.49

Estimated reduction by the Mills

bill.....29,712,641.41

Amount paid on articles paid on the

free list by the Mills bill.....19,773,599.34

Mr. Bynum, of course, knows these facts.

He helped to adjust the schedules. He voted

to put articles that paid \$19,773,599.34 duty

in 1887 on the free list. He voted to reduce

duties \$29,712,641.41 on the remainder of the

list. He understood these things when he

signed the report in favor of the bill. He

knows that this is a reduction of 23.1-3 per

cent, and not 5 per cent., as he states in his

speeches to the people. Why does he delib-

erately misstate the facts, the work of his

own hands?

Is he ashamed of his work?

Does he suppose he can conceal it?

Does he endorse the Mills bill?